Madeline Williams

Hist 390

November 8th, 2015

Primary Sources

1. The Alternative of Williamsburg-editorial cartoon

**1775**

Records of Commissions of the Legislative Branch

*National Archives Identifier:*[*532891*](http://research.archives.gov/description/532891)

*Additional Details from our Exhibits and Publications:*

This anti-American mezzotint, created by Philip Dawe, satirized the widespread use of physical violence in eighteenth century American colonial society. Printed in London on Februrary 16, 1775, the cartoon depicts a scene in Williamsburg, when Patriots erected a scaffold from which they hung a cask of tar and a barrel of feathers. The Patriots compelled merchants to appear and sign an endorsement of the Articles of Association, agreeing to the embargo – nonimportation, nonexportation, and nonconsumption – against England.

*Text adapted from “”The Alternative of Williamsburg”: A British Cartoon on Colonial American Violence” in the April/May 1996 National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) publication* [*Social Education*](http://www.socialstudies.org/socialeducation)*.*

[](http://docsteach.org/documents/532891/detail?menu=closed&mode=search&sortBy=relevance&q=williamsburg&commit=Go)

1. Lee’s Resolution for Independence-Document

**6/7/1776**

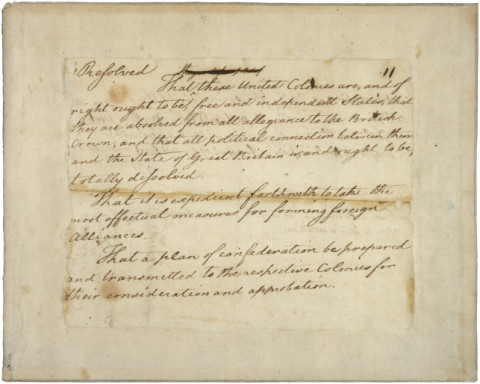
Records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses and the Constitutional Convention

*National Archives Identifier:*[*301684*](http://research.archives.gov/description/301684)

Richard Henry Lee, ranking delegate from Virginia, read from this paper when he formally proposed independence to Congress. On July 2, 1776, Congress resolved that the colonies were independent; two days later it adopted the Declaration of Independence. While none of the signers of the Declaration was actually put to death for this act, many suffered consequences during the course of the Revolution. Fifteen of the signers had their homes destroyed; others were punished indirectly, through their wives and children. By the end of the Revolutionary War, more than one-half of the signers suffered physical harm, imprisonment, property destruction, or other penalties for their acts.

Find [further background information and a transcript](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=1) of this document on the list of [100 Milestone Documents](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/content.php?page=milestone) of American history on [www.ourdocuments.gov](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/).

This document was featured in “Rough Journal Page Documenting Ratification and Final Page of the Treaty of Paris, 1783” in the September 2008 National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) publication[*Social Education*](http://www.socialstudies.org/socialeducation).



1. Photograph/painting-The bloody massacre perpetrated in King Street, Boston.

**3/05/1770**

Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer

*National Archives Identifier:*[*530966*](http://research.archives.gov/description/530966)



# Annotated Map of the British Colonies in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements

1. Annotated Map of the British Colonies in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements.

**1775**

Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations

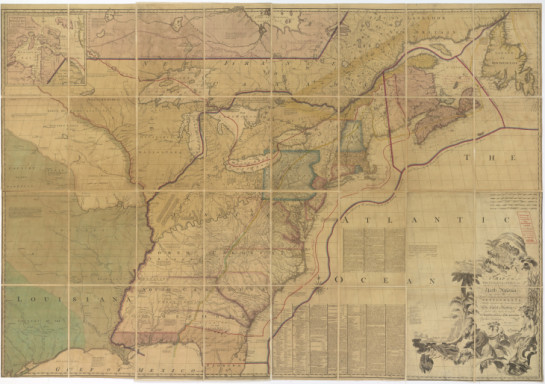
*National Archives Identifier:*[*2450020*](http://research.archives.gov/description/2450020)

In 1897 B.F. Stevens annotated this 1775 map by copying all the colors and annotations from King George III’s map.

## *Additional Details from our Exhibits and Publications:*

### Mapping the negotiation

During the negotiations to end the Revolutionary War, all sides used a copy of the so-called Mitchell map. The red lines marked on the map were the agreed-upon boundaries between the United States, the remaining British colonies, and Spanish territories



5.Museum/Exhibit-

Take <http://americanhistory.si.edu/exhibitions/building-national-collection-150-years-print-collecting-smithsonian>

to the following website:

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/prints/index.htm>

<https://www.amrevmuseum.org/museum-experience#oneida-council> – VERY GOOD.

1. image of Iron Slave shackles here:

<http://www.historyisfun.org/yorktown-victory-center/new-yorktown-museum/museum-artifacts/>

1. Website provides a plethora of multimedia sources over the American Revolution:

<http://www.history.org/media/interactive.cfm>

Specifically, using a primary source (image)here: <http://www.history.org/foundation/journal/Winter11/painting/>

1. Advertisement for runaway slaves-



<http://teaching.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000000/000101/html/t101.html>

Has a plethora of primary source accounts for runaway slaves during the revolutionary period.